DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 331 342 HE 024 389

AUTHOR Reed, Linda A.
TITLE Financial Aid Available to Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China for Study and Research in the U.S.
INSTITUTION National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY United States Information Agency, Washington, DC. Student Support Services Div.
PUB DATE 87
NOTE 31p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Reference Materials - General (130)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Financial Needs; *Financial Support; *Foreign Students; Guidance; Higher Education; *Information Sources; *Primary Sources; Resource Centers; *Student Financial Aid; Student Needs; Student Research
IDENTIFIERS *China; United States

ABSTRACT

This publication provides general information for Chinese students and researchers about procedures for identifying and applying to appropriate sources for financial aid. It describes the types of financial aid available, provides information about financial aid available from U.S. academic institutions, and from, or in cooperation with, the Chinese government and Chinese academic institutions. Also, information is provided on where to obtain details about financial aid that is available from the U.S. Government and from foundations, business corporations, and professional associations in the United States, as well as from international organizations. Highlights from this publication include the following: (1) financial support for the entire stay in the United States should be arranged well in advance of arrival; (2) total financial support may require several sources; (3) employment is not a viable way to supplement income for foreign students or scholars in the United States; and (4) opportunities for financial aid are severely limited once a foreign student or scholar has arrived in the United States. Appendices include a list of the sites of U.S. higher education collections in China (in Chinese and English), the Chinese institutions participating in the University Development Project, and the Chinese institutions receiving support from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. (GLR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED331342

HE

Financial Aid

Available to Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China

for Study and Research in the United States

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

NAFSA

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

HE 024 389

Linda A. Reed

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA) is a nonprofit membership association that provides training, information, and other educational services to professionals in the field of international educational exchange. Its 5,800 members --from every state in the United States and more than 50 other countries -- represent primarily colleges and universities but also elementary and secondary schools, public and private educational associations, exchange organizations, national and international corporations and foundations, and community organizations. Through its publications, workshops, consultations with institutions, and conferences, the association serves as a source of professional training, a reference for standards of performance, and an advocate for the most effective operation of international educational exchange.

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs
1860 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
United States of America
202/462-4811

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Students and scholars from the People's Republic of China studying or conducting research in the United States -- numbering approximately 20,000 in the 1986-87 academic year -- have obtained financial support from many sources. Diligence, persistence, and a good deal of luck often were needed to learn about available sources of financial aid and application procedures. This publication has been prepared to make it easier for current and future Chinese students and scholars to identify and apply for financial aid to study and conduct research in the United States.*

This publication is the successor to Sources of Financial Aid Available to Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China, produced by the U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse in 1980. The Clearinghouse, a joint project of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA) and the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC), existed from October 1979 through April 1982. Since then, NAFSA has continued to monitor and report on U.S.-China educational exchanges.

That publication did not contain as much information as was needed and by 1987 had become outdated. Thus, with funding provided by the Student Support Services Division of the U.S. Information Agency, NAFSA has compiled this publication to assist Chinese students and scholars wishing to study and conduct research in the United States.

This new publication provides general information about procedures for identifying and applying to appropriate sources of financial aid, describes types of financial aid available and provides information about financial aid available from U.S. academic institutions and from or in cooperation with the Chinese government and Chinese academic institutions. Information about where to obtain details about financial aid available from the U.S. government and from foundations, business corporations, and professional associations in the United States, and international organizations is on pages 21 and 23.

Many people and organizations contributed to this publication. First, I would like to acknowledge and thank the Graduate Division and the Undergraduate Advising Center of Stanford University for providing the invaluable list of awards from foundations, organizations, and U.S. institutions mentioned on page 23.

Second, I want to acknowledge and thank the College Entrance Examination Board, New York, NY 10106, U.S.A., for granting permission to reproduce a number of sections from the 1984 edition of Financial Planning for Study in the United States: A Guide for Students from Other Countries. I have indicated throughout this publication where segments of that booklet have been excerpted, except in those instances where to do so would interrupt the flow of information. I apologize for those omissions. I particularly want to thank Seamus Malin, Assistant Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid at Harvard University, who updated and revised the 1984 edition of the College Board publication under the guidance of the 1983-84 College Board Advisory Committee on International Education.

*As used in this publication, the terms China and Chinese apply only to the People's Republic of China and residents of the Chinese mainland.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I also wish to acknowledge the information obtained from the series of publications, If You Want to Study in the United States, which was produced by the U.S. Information Agency.

The members of NAFSA's Advisory Committee on U.S.-China Educational Exchanges particularly are to be thanked for providing guidance about and information for the contents of this publication and for reviewing and commenting on the draft of the publication. These individuals include:

Karlene Dickey, Stanford University
Thomas Fingar, U.S. Department of State
Lianping He, Embassy of the People's Republic of China
Ruizhong Wang, Embassy of the People's Republic of China
Geoffrey Wood, University of Pittsburgh
Yigu Yuan, Embassy of the People's Republic of China

Nancy Chapman, Director of the IIE-Guangdong American Study Information Center in Guangzhou, provided many helpful comments on the draft of this publication from her experiences in advising Chinese students and scholars who wish to travel to the United States. Jay Henderson, Director of the Institute of International Education's Southeast Asia Office in Hong Kong, also provided valuable comments on the draft of this publication. The Chair of NAFSA's Commission on Information Services, Gail Hochhauser of the College Consortium for International Studies, and NAFSA's Acting Executive Vice President, Archer Brown, also reviewed the draft of this publication. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to them, as well.

For the review of all issues involving U.S. government regulations, I would like to thank Jennifer Stephens, Chair of NAFSA's Government Regulations Advisory Committee; Marvin Baron, University of California, Berkeley; Eugene Smith, University of Colorado, Boulder; and Carl Herrin, NAFSA's Staff Director for Government Relations.

Finally, I want to thank Dina Rudolph and Melanie Moreau of the NAFSA staff for their perseverance in helping compile up-dated information about the sources of financial aid listed in this publication and for their efficient and accurate assistance in preparing this manuscript.

The views in this publication are not necessarily those of NAFSA or the U.S. Information Agency. Any inaccuracies of fact or interpretation are the responsibility of the author.

Negotiations are underway to have this publication translated into Chinese, published and distributed in China through the educational advising centers that have been established in China (see Appendix A).

In the United States, additional copies of this publication are available from:

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs
1860 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
Phone: 202/462-4811

Linda A. Reed
NAFSA

Washington, DC
February 1987

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	1
I. Introduction	3
A. An Overview of Expenses that will be Incurred	3
B. When to Apply for Admission/Placement and Financial Aid	4
C. Financial Support Required	5
D. Competition for Awards	6
E. Regulations for Employment in the United States	7
1. F-1 Students	7
2. J-1 Exchange Visitor Students	8
3. Visiting Scholars	8
F. U.S. Income Tax Liability	9
II. Types of Financial Aid Available	11
A. For Undergraduate Students	11
B. For Graduate Students	11
C. For Visiting Scholars	12
III. Financial Aid Available from U.S. Academic Institutions	13
A. Aid for Undergraduate Students	13
B. Aid for Graduate Students	13
C. Aid for Visiting Scholars	14
D. How to Apply for Financial Aid from U.S. Institutions	14
1. Undergraduate and Graduate Students	14
2. Visiting Scholars	15
IV. Financial Aid Available from or in Cooperation with the Chinese Government and Chinese Academic Institutions	17
V. Financial Aid Available from the U.S. Government	21
VI. Financial Aid Available from Private Foundations, Organizations, and Institutions in the United States, and from International Organizations	23
Appendices	
A. Sites of U.S. Higher Education Collections in China	25
B. Chinese Institutions Participating in the University Development Project	29
C. Chinese Institutions Receiving Support from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia	31

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUMMARY

Since a great deal of information has been included in this publication, some of the most important points you need to remember as you seek financial aid to assist you in studying or conducting research in the United States are summarized below for easy reference.

-- Well in advance of your arrival in the United States, you need to have arranged the necessary financial support for your entire stay in the United States.

-- Financial support required for studying or conducting research in the United States encompasses a number of items, including application and testing fees, travel to and from and within the United States, tuition and fees, books and supplies, housing and food, medical and dental services, health insurance, clothing, summer and vacation living expenses, and incidental expenses.

-- The total of financial support necessary may need to come from multiple sources.

-- It is extremely important that the application process and search for required financial support be started well in advance -- one to one and one-half years ahead -- of your plans to travel to the United States. The application process can be initiated before the sources of all needed financial assistance have been identified.

-- As it may take nearly as long for you to receive the required financial support, it also is extremely important that you begin the search for financial assistance as soon as you begin applying for admission to or placement in a U.S. academic institution.

-- It is of paramount importance to request all necessary information from U.S academic institutions and funding sources and to read all the requirements, application procedures, deadlines, and other contents carefully and thoroughly.

-- U.S. institutions require detailed financial statements from foreign students and scholars showing the source of all necessary funds to cover academic and living expenses. They may require that financial statements be supported with affidavits or certificates.

-- Final admission to or placement in a U.S. institution and issuance of the Certificate of Eligibility to enable you to apply for a visa for the United States will not be completed until you have submitted evidence of having all necessary financial support.

-- The U.S. Embassy and Consulates in China require the following proof of evidence of financial support: students or scholars applying for a J-1 visa who are funded by a sponsor other than family or friends must provide an official letter or document showing the level of financial support that will be received from the funding source. If that level of support is insufficient to cover all anticipated expenses, the applicant also must show evidence of the source of the additional funds needed. Students or scholars applying for an F-1 visa who are sponsored by friends or relatives in the United States or a third country must provide the following documents from the sponsor: (1) an affidavit of support; (2) employment history, including name of employer and a copy of a recent income tax form; or (3) bank statements showing amount, duration, and type of accounts.

-- Competition for all types of awards is extremely intense. In your applications for awards, you must clearly and concisely present your qualifications, academic background, goals, needs, etc.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

-- Employment is not a viable way to supplement income for foreign students or scholars in the United States.

-- As the tax treaty between the United States and China and the new U.S. tax law both recently went into effect, you should seek clarification about your U.S. tax liabilities from the foreign student adviser at the U.S. institution you will be attending.

-- While there are many types of financial aid available to Chinese students and scholars --scholarships, fellowships, grants, teaching and research assistantships, or appointments-- loans generally are not available to foreign students and scholars and should not be counted on to supplement income.

-- Opportunities for financial aid are severely limited once a foreign student or scholar has arrived in the United States.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education in the United States is expensive -- and becomes more so each year. This is stated not to discourage you from planning to attend a U.S. academic institution. Rather, it is emphasized because maintaining adequate finances for the cost of education and personal support is one of the major problems experienced by foreign students and scholars in the United States.

Careful financial planning for studying or conducting research in the United States is essential. This must be done before arrival in the United States and should include plans for the entire period of study or research.

A. An Overview of Expenses that will be Incurred

To study or conduct research in the United States, funds are needed to cover application and testing fees, travel to and from and within the United States, tuition and fees, books and supplies, housing and food, medical and dental services, health insurance, clothing, summer and vacation living expenses, and incidental expenses. To meet all these expenses, financial support often is required from more than one source.

Expenses at private and public colleges and universities in the United States vary widely. The examples listed below are based on costs for single students or scholars, and do not include vacation or summer expenses. As can be seen in the tables below, there is some range in room and board rates, and a great range in tuition and fees among both private and public institutions. Costs for books, supplies, and incidental expenses vary as much by program, level of study, and personal taste as by type of institution. It should be noted that there are institutions where costs are higher than the limits indicated in the tables, as these figures are from a publication produced in 1984. Costs at private institutions have been escalating rapidly. For instance, in 1987, total annual costs at several private institutions surveyed range from $16,830 to $17,555.

The tables reproduced below are from the College Board publication, Financial Planning for Study in the United States: A Guide for Students from other Countries, which can be found at the sites in China housing collections of information about U.S. higher education -- see Appendix A.

Categories of Expenses	High cost	Medium cost	Low cost
	Private College or University		
Tuition and fees	$ 9,800	$ 7,500	$5,400
Room and board	4,300	2,700	2,500
Books and supplies	350	300	300
Incidental expenses	1,300	1,000	900
	$15,750	$11,500	$9,100

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Categories of Expenses	High cost	Medium cost	Low cost
	Public College or University		
Tuition and fees	$ 6,000	$4,700	$1,800
Room and board	2,600	2,800	1,700
Books and supplies	350	400	350
Incidental expenses	1,300	1,000	1,000
	$10,250	$8,900	$4,850

In both tables, the room and board rates are based on university housing facilities. Some Chinese students and scholars have discovered that living off-campus can be less expensive than living on-campus, as they are able to save money on food and other expenses. However, it should be noted that there are some extra costs in living off-campus -- utilities, furnishings, transportation, etc. -- that may result in increasing, rather than decreasing, expenses. Also, living with other Chinese students and scholars in order to save money may have some advantages, but it is not helpful in learning the English language or becoming adjusted to the U.S. education system and society.

B. When to Apply for Admission/Placement and Financial Aid

It is essential to begin the application process and the search for financial support well before you plan to travel to the United States.

For students. as much as one and one-half years may elapse between the time of initial inquiry to a U.S. institution for application information to arrival at that institution. Applications for admission to most U.S. institutions of higher education are due in late fall/early winter (by January 1) for admission the following fall (September). In addition, foreign students are required by most U.S. institutions to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and many graduate applicants also must take the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) or other examinations before the application for admission will be considered, therefore lengthening the application process even further. However, the application process can be initiated before the sources of all financial assistance have been identified. In other words, you can submit your application, academic credentials, necessary test scores, etc. to be considered for admission to a U.S. institution before you know where you will obtain all needed financial support.

Your final admission, however, and issuance of the Certificate of Eligibility which enables you to apply for a visa for the United States will not be issued until you have submitted evidence of adequate financial support. Since it may take nearly as long to obtain the required financial support, you should begin the search for financial assistance as soon as you begin applying for admission to a U.S. institution.

When writing to U.S. academic institutions and funding sources, you should request all necessary application materials. Be certain to read all the requirements, application

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

procedures, deadlines, and other contents carefully and thoroughly, and to follow the procedures specified.

For scholars, the process of being placed at an appropriate U.S. institution or research facility and obtaining needed financial assistance also is time consuming. Thus, it is important to begin planning early and to read carefully and thoroughly all information received. Many potential funding organizations require applicants to submit a letter of acceptance from a U.S. university or research facility as well as a description of their research plans. In other words, it is the scholar's responsibility to find an institution that will agree to provide research facilities, employ him or her, and monitor the grant.

C. Financial Support Required

As is stated in the College Board publication, Financial Planning for Study in the United States: A Guide for Students from Other Countries:

> Colleges and universities in the United States have no uniform way of judging the adequacy of a foreign applicant's finances. Much depends on the size of the institution, its location, the amount of its budget allocated for financial aid, and the clarity and completeness of the financial information provided by the student or scholar. Generally speaking, however, a foreign student or scholar can expect institutions to take similar positions with regard to the following:
>
> Information regarding the student's financial support. Institutions usually obtain this information by requiring students or scholars to fill out a highly detailed application form or special questionnaire concerning their financial resources. In addition, many colleges and universities require students and scholars to support their financial statements with affidavits or certifications.
>
> Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility for a Visa (Form I-20 or IAP-66). A Certificate of Eligibility, necessary to obtain a United States visa, can be issued by an educational institution or organization only when the student has been accepted for admission or scholar has been placed. Institutions are required to certify that the applicant has sufficient funds to finance at least the first year of study or research. The U.S. Embassy or Consulates in China will not grant visas until satisfied that students or scholars can meet their expenses. In some cases, depending on the institution and the program, applicants must prove that they can support their entire stay in the United States.
>
> Availability of financial aid. There is much less financial assistance available to foreign students and scholars today than in the past. Decreasing funds from outside sources have made it necessary for colleges and universities to reserve most of their scholarship funds for U.S. students and scholars.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The U.S. Embassy and Consulates in China require the following proof of financial support:

Students or scholars applying for a J-1 visa who are sponsored by the Chinese government, U.S. government, U.S. institution, or private organization must present an official letter or document showing the amount of financial support that has been awarded. If that amount is insufficient to cover all anticipated expenses, the applicant also must provide evidence that additional funds are available from other sources.

Students or scholars applying for an F-1 visa who are sponsored by friends or relatives in the United States or a third country must present the following documents from the sponsor: (1) an affidavit of support, (2) employment history, including name of employer and a copy of a recent income tax form, or (3) bank statements showing amount, duration, and type of accounts. (Although a Form I-134, Affidavit of Support, is not required by the U.S. Embassy or Consulates to apply for a visa, it is strongly recommended that it be completed and provided by the U.S. sponsor to facilitate issuance of the visa. Forms I-134 are available from U.S. academic institutions.)

D. Competition for Awards

There are many types of financial aid -- support from family or friends, scholarships, fellowships or grants from the Chinese or U.S. governments, foundations, international organizations, professional associations, and U.S. academic institutions, assistantships from U.S. institutions, etc. Each of these will be discussed below. However, it is important to remember that competition for all types of financial aid is extremely intense. For scholarships available from the Chinese government, you are competing with hundreds of other Chinese students and scholars. For aid available from other sources, you are competing not only with other Chinese students and scholars but also with students and scholars from the United States and other countries. Your academic background, field of study, level of grades, academic achievements, publications, research activities, financial need, and many other characteristics will be evaluated and compared with those of other applicants.

In completing applications for financial aid, it is important to remember the following guidelines:

-- state your goals clearly: provide information about your academic background and list the reasons you wish to pursue additional study or research;

-- explain why you chose the institution or institutions to which you have applied; make certain the ones you have selected offer the necessary programs and facilities;

-- explain why you wish to study or conduct research in the United States, rather than in China;

-- if you are changing fields of study, explain why and describe your qualifications for doing so;

-- state when you wish to begin your study or research and for what time period you plan to remain in the United States;

-- estimate the total expenses that you will need to complete your studies or research;

-- describe what benefits you anticipate that you and China will receive as a result of your study or research in the United States;

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

-- emphasize the aspects of your study or research that are most closely related to the interests of the organization awarding the grant;

-- be concise but complete, repeating your major objectives at the end of your written statement;

-- request letters of recommendations from persons who know your work well, are well-known in your field, are in positions of authority, and, most importantly, will give you a supportive letter. These individuals must write these letters personally.

E. Regulations for Employment in the United States

When considering possible sources of financial aid, do not include employment in the United States as one option. U.S. immigration regulations are very strict about the employment of foreign students, scholars, and their dependents in the United States. In 1986, a new U.S. immigration law was enacted that penalizes employers who hire workers who are not authorized to work. Thus, even if you know someone who has worked illegally in the United States in the past without problems, the chances of this occurring in the future are essentially non-existent. There are severe penalties to anyone found working illegally in the United States, including deportation. Remember, too, that even working for a relative who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident is illegal.

One other caution: do not confuse "work-study" programs with on-campus employment programs, research and teaching assistantships, and other work given to foreign students and scholars. Programs bearing a "work-study" title usually are federally funded programs to assist U.S. citizens and permanent residents.

1. F-1 Students

Students who receive a Form I-20A-B Certificate of Eligibility from the U.S. institution to which they have been admitted are required to demonstrate full financial support in order to obtain an F-1 visa and be admitted to the United States as a student. Therefore, the law assumes that the student will not be employed while in the United States. U.S. immigration regulations require that foreign students carry a full academic program. Under the terms of their visas, foreign students are not permitted to accept off-campus employment during their first year of study in the United States. Thereafter, a student may qualify for off-campus employment only if: (1) it can be demonstrated that there has been an unforeseen change in financial circumstances after arrival in the United States that necessitates working for purposes of self-support and (2) the student shows that he or she can manage a part-time job without adversely affecting his or her studies, which must be continued on a full-time basis. Both the U.S. institution and the local office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service must approve a request for permission to work. With this permission, work is authorized for a maximum of 20 hours per week while school is in session and full-time during vacation periods.

On-campus employment must be performed on the premises of the institution in which the student is enrolled, and such employment must not interfere with the student's ability to carry a full program of study. An F-1 student may be employed on-campus without special authorization if awarded a scholarship, assistantship, or fellowship, as it is considered to be part of the student's program of study. If the job is unrelated to the student's course of study, the foreign student may not be employed if doing so would displace a U.S. worker. Many colleges and universities offer part-time jobs to students in

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

financial need, but there rarely are enough positions for all those who apply. It almost is impossible for students to obtain part-time work of a professional nature. Most on-campus jobs available to students -- serving meals, washing dishes, typing, filing -- are fairly menial, but U.S. students consider these to be normal and respectable occupations. Modest positions in some academic departments and in libraries occasionally are available. Wages for these positions range from $3.50 to $5 per hour.

Dependents of F-1 students (spouse and unmarried minor children only) can be admitted to the United States on F-2 visas. They are admitted for the purpose of accompanying the F-1 student to the United States. F-2 dependents may not be authorized to accept employment under any circumstances.

2. J-1 Exchange Visitor Students

Students who receive a Form IAP-66 Certificate of Eligibility from a U.S. sponsoring agency or the U.S. institution to which they have been admitted and who meet all necessary requirements, obtain a J-1 Exchange Visitor visa to be admitted to the United States. A J-1 student is considered "sponsored" and must be accepted on an exchange visitor program which may or may not provide financial support. The exchange visitor sponsor or Responsible Officer at the sponsoring organization or institution has the authority to grant off-campus work permission to the J-1 student without referring the matter to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service only if the sponsor determines that employment is necessary because of an "urgent financial need which has arisen since acquiring Exchange Visitor status" and will not cause the student to carry less than a full program of study. With this permission, work is authorized for a maximum of 20 hours per week while school is in session and full-time during vacation periods.

Regulations for J-1 students to be employed in on-campus positions are similar to those for F-1 students, with the additional requirement that permission for such employment must be granted by the exchange program sponsor.

Spouses and unmarried minor children of J-1 students can be admitted to the United States on J-2 visas. They may apply to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for permission to work for their own support, not for the exchange visitor's, but each case is decided individually.

Because employment opportunities for foreign students in the United States are extremely limited, they certainly should not be counted on to supplement income.

3. Visiting Scholars

A visiting scholar is an individual who usually holds a Ph.D. or M.D. degree and has experience in the field to share with U.S. colleges and universities. Nearly all foreign visiting scholars who are in the United States to teach and/or conduct research do so as a J-1 Exchange Visitor. While the visa type is the same as a J-1 student, the J-1 scholar is subject to different rules regarding employment.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Many J-1 scholars will be accepted by their exchange visitor program sponsors to perform services such as teaching or research as part of their program in the United States. In exchange for these services, the sponsor and/or educational institution may provide either a stipend to support the scholar or a salary as payment for services. Any financial support to be provided by the sponsor will be arranged prior to the exchange visitor leaving home and will be indicated on the Form IAP-66 at the time of issuance. In general, this is the only employment in which a J-1 scholar may engage.

However, in certain circumstances, foreign scholars are given permission to engage in one-time or short-term activities for pay when the activities are deemed to be appropriately related to the scholar's U.S. exchange experience. Examples of this kind of permissible employment include an occasional lecture or seminar, or a short-term consultancy or research project. Special rules exist for granting permission for these activities. The Responsible Officer at the program sponsoring organization or institution can advise you whether you would qualify for such additional employment and, if so, how permission for this limited employment option can be secured.

Spouses and unmarried dependent children accompanying the J-1 scholar as J-2 nonimmigrants are eligible for employment as described above under J-1 Exchange Visitor students.

F. U.S. Income Tax Liability

The tax treaty between the United States and the People's Republic of China, which went into effect January 1, 1987, covers both U.S. and Chinese exchange participants. The treaty is intended to prevent double taxation, but regarding the new U.S. tax law, which also went into effect January 1, 1987, the treaty additionally appears to provide some relief to Chinese students and scholars receiving scholarships.

According to the tax treaty, nonimmigrant Chinese teachers and researchers in the United States are exempt from taxation by the U.S. government for three years -- either consecutive or interrupted -- on payment received for teaching, lectures, or research. Nonimmigrant Chinese students or trainees in the United States are exempt from taxation by the U.S. government on: (1) payments from abroad received for the purpose of their maintenance, education, study, research, or training; (2) grants and awards -- if from a government, scientific, educational, or other tax-exempt organization; and (3) income from personal services up to a maximum of $5,000 per year.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Treasury, who are familiar with the treaty, indicated that if there are conflicting regulations between the new U.S. tax law and the tax treaty between the United States and China, the tax treaty will prevail.

As the tax treaty between the United States and China and the new U.S. tax law both recently went into effect, you should seek clarification about your U.S. tax liabilities from the foreign student adviser at the U.S. institution you will be attending.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

II. TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE

Prior to discussing the types of financial aid that are available, it must be stated that loans are not a viable source of financial aid for foreign students and scholars who wish to study or conduct research in the United States. Long-term loans that provide a large amount of money for repayment with interest over an extended period of time usually are not made to foreign students or scholars because of repayment difficulties. Short-term loans are available for emergencies, but these are for small amounts, usually $200 to $300, and must be repaid within a short period of time, perhaps one to three months.

Now, to the types of financial aid that are available.

A number of U.S. and Chinese institutions have formal exchange agreements which include specific provisions for the exchange of students and scholars. If you are a student or scholar at a Chinese institution that has an exchange agreement with a U.S. institution, you should check with the proper authorities at your institution to see whether the agreement includes any financial provisions.

Other types of financial aid available, in general terms, include the following.

A. For Undergraduate Students

Fellowships, scholarships, and grants for study at the undergraduate level may be available from the Chinese or U.S. governments, U.S. institutions, or private foundations and organizations. Unfortunately, financial assistance for foreign undergraduate students is particularly scarce. For awards that are available to undergraduates, it is important to ascertain whether they cover full or partial costs, the length of time the support is provided, the conditions of renewal, and whether the money must be repaid. Types of scholarships include: merit-based scholarships, awarded on the basis of academic qualifications regardless of need; need-based scholarships, awarded on the basis of a combination of financial need and academic achievement; and athletic scholarships, requiring participation in a particular sport and the maintenance of a certain level of athletic and academic performance.

B. For Graduate Students

Fellowships, scholarships, and grants for study at the graduate level are available from the Chinese and U.S. governments, U.S. institutions, private U.S. agencies, foundations, business corporations, and professional associations, and international organizations. It is important to ascertain whether awards cover full or partial costs, the length of time the support is provided, the conditions of renewal, and whether the money must be repaid.

Teaching and research assistantships are awarded by many U.S. institutions to graduate students. Such assistantships provide a cash stipend for services related to the recipient's major field of study, such as teaching or assisting in research projects, and, in many cases, include a full or partial tuition scholarship or waiver. Stipends may range from $1,000 to $7,500 for an academic year. Since teaching and research competence usually must be proven before assistantships are granted, many U.S. institutions make such awards to foreign candidates only after the first semester or first year of study. Awards are not guaranteed, however, and students can receive such aid only if positions are available. Most assistantships are awarded for a one year period. Renewal is not automatic and depends on the student's performance and availability of funds. Teaching and research assistants must maintain a full load of classes or research in addition to their work.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Teaching assistants work approximately 20 hours per week, but more time may be required, especially at the beginning, for preparation. They may supervise undergraduate laboratory classes, lead discussion groups, or teach small classes. Because all teaching assistants must have good English language proficiency skills, U.S. institutions often require foreign students applying for teaching assistantships to take the Test of Spoken English (TSE) before their applications will be considered.

Research assistants perform assigned tasks related to their field of study for 20 hours or more per week. Research assistantships are awarded on the strength of the applicant's prior research activities, publications, and the individual's research interests, i.e., field of research, and depend principally on the availability of a U.S. professor's research grant funds.

C. For Visiting Scholars

Fellowships, scholarships, and grants for visiting scholars are available from the Chinese and U.S. governments, U.S. institutions, private U.S. agencies, foundations, business corporations, and professional associations, and international organizations. It is important to ascertain whether awards cover full or partial costs, the length of time the support is provided, the conditions of renewal, and whether the money must be repaid.

Teaching and research appointments are offered by many U.S. institutions to visiting field of expertise, such as teaching or assisting in research projects, and also may include use of research facilities. Teaching and research appointments normally are one year in length.

Teaching loads of visiting scholars vary and need to be negotiated with each individual institution. Because all teachers must have good English language proficiency skills, U.S. institutions often require foreign scholars applying for teaching appointments to take the Test of Spoken English (TSE) before their applications will be considered.

Research assignments also must be negotiated with each individual institution. Research appointments are offered on the strength of the scholar's prior research activities, publications, and the individual's research interests, i.e., field of research.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

III. FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE FROM U.S. ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS*

U.S. colleges and universities provide several types of financial assistance, but competition for all aid, at all levels, is intense. Foreign students and scholars generally compete with U.S. applicants for awards; to be considered they must have high academic and personal qualifications, as well as facility in the English language. In many institutions, foreign students are not eligible for aid until they have successfully completed one year of study. Many other universities, particularly state or public institutions, cannot provide any financial aid whatsoever to foreign students.

A. Aid for Undergraduate Students

At the undergraduate level, it is expected that students and their families will assume as much financial responsibility as possible. If the institution offers financial aid to foreign students, the amount awarded may be based on the students' individual financial need. In many institutions, such aid is limited to the cost of tuition.

Awards may be full or partial scholarships, tuition waivers, work programs, or any combination of these.

Scholarships: An undergraduate scholarship may include full or partial tuition, fees, and a cash stipend for full or partial living expenses.

Tuition waivers: A tuition waiver means that no tuition fees are charged for a student to attend an institution. These only are available at a few institutions.

Work programs: A student might be assigned a job on-campus to earn money to offset some expenses of attending an institution. This is not a U.S. federally funded "work-study" program; rather it is part-time, on-campus employment. Duties might include working in the dining hall, the international student center, or a language laboratory.

Recipients of partial awards must provide the balance of their expenses for the year from other sources. Very few institutions offer financial aid sufficient to cover all student expenses. All financial aid recipients must pursue full-time programs of study and maintain satisfactory academic records. Most awards are for one year only, but may be subject to renewal.

B. Aid for Graduate Students

At the graduate level, financial need may be a consideration for granting an award, but the student's proven ability and potential for achievement in the chosen field of study also is important. This policy applies equally to foreign and U.S. students. Awards generally are made for one academic year and are competitive, depending on the student's performance.

---

*Much of the information included in this section has been excerpted from the College Board publication, Financial Planning for Study in the United States: A Guide for Students from Other Countries.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. academic institutions offer three types of graduate assistance: scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships.

Scholarships and Fellowships: A graduate scholarship or fellowship may include full or partial tuition, fees, and a cash stipend for full or partial living expenses. Generally, the recipient pursues a full-time course of study. No duties are expected of them.

Assistantships: An assistantship provides a cash stipend and, in many cases, a full or partial tuition scholarship waiver. Awards are of two kinds: teaching and research. Details about teaching and research assistantships are described on pages of this publication.

C. Aid for Visiting Scholars

Academic departments at U.S. institutions often have teaching and research appointments, usually one year in length, for visiting scholars or visiting lecturers. Details about teaching and research appointments are given on pages of this publication.

To be invited as a visiting scholar or visiting lecturer, a candidate must be a recognized authority in the field. The U.S. institution normally provides a salary and, in addition, may provide research facilities. In recent years, many U.S. and Chinese institutions of higher education have signed agreements to exchange faculty and researchers for periods of one to three years.

D. How to Apply for Financial Aid from U.S. Institutions

1. Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Procedures for applying for aid vary from one institution to another. Usually, a financial aid application is required at the same time as the application for admission. Some institutions require applicants to be interviewed at overseas counseling centers.

Prospective applicants should indicate in their first inquiries to a college or university that they wish to apply for aid, so that the proper forms and information can be sent along with the application for admission. Since financial aid deadlines often are early, usually no later than January 1 for the following September, students must apply well in advance, usually one year before the intended date of entrance.

On the financial aid application form, individuals are required to furnish accurate information about the amount and source of any funds they are able to provide as well as the amount of money they need. Since few financial awards cover all expenses, applicants who are able to provide some money of their own usually have a better opportunity to win an award. However, need should not be understated in the expectation that extra aid can be obtained later. Opportunities for financial aid are severely limited once a foreign student has arrived in the United States.

Applicants should not request specific scholarships or fellowships listed in an institution's bulletin. Financial aid applicants are automatically considered for all appropriate awards.

Many colleges and universities require foreign students to submit a Declaration and Certification of Finances form providing complete and accurate information about funds

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

available to them. A candidate asked by a college or university to file such a form may be required to submit the completed form in order to obtain authorization for the Certificate of Eligibility (Form I-20A-B or IAP-66), which is necessary for obtaining a visa for admission to the United States. The institution completes part of the form by supplying estimated costs of study; students provide information on their financial responsibilities and the sources and amounts of funds available to them.

An applicant must not assume that an award has been made unless official notification in writing is received from the college or university.

Applications for financial aid for undergraduate students are considered by the admissions and financial aid offices of U.S. institutions. Applications for financial aid for graduate students are reviewed by the academic department to which the student is applying, as well as by the graduate admissions and financial aid offices of U.S. institutions.

Certain fees required for the application process are not covered by sources of financial aid from U.S. institutions. These include application and testing fees, which must be paid by the applicant.

Most U.S. institutions charge an application fee, ranging from $20 to $50. This fee usually must be paid in U.S. dollars at the time of filing an application; it is not refundable, nor is it applicable to the cost of tuition.

Tests of academic ability or aptitude, Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) or Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), may be required in connection with an application. In addition, foreign student applicants often are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

2. Visiting Scholars

Scholars and researchers wishing to teach or conduct research in the United States often learn about opportunities through speaking or corresponding with colleagues in the same field, or by attending professional meetings. Professors also may hear about colleagues with similar research interests through former students who are in the United States, from U.S. faculty or administrators visiting China, or from papers in scholarly journals. Scholars and researchers may negotiate directly with an academic department or research center at a U.S. institution or contact the admissions office at an institution to see whether it would be possible to receive an invitation as a visiting scholar. Such requests are reviewed by a committee of peers in light of the research projects being carried out at the time, the need for faculty in a specific field, and amount of financial aid available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IV. FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE FROM OR IN COOPERATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

The State Education Commission of China provides funding primarily for graduate students and visiting scholars to study and conduct research in specific fields in the United States each year. In 1985, approximately 1,500 graduate students and visiting scholars were funded by the State Education Commission.

Other ministries at the national level and provincial bureaus of education also provide funding for graduate students and visiting scholars to study and conduct research in specific fields in the United States each year. In 1985, approximately 1,500 graduate students and visiting scholars were funded by these sources.

In 1983, the State Education Commission of China (then the Ministry of Education) began a four year University Development Project with funding from a $200 million loan and credit agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Development Association. The project has focused on 28 major Chinese universities (see list in Appendix C) to strengthen their undergraduate and graduate teaching programs in physics, chemistry, computer science, engineering, and biology. The project also has supported research development programs at the 28 participating universities through the creation of 47 key laboratories and research and analytical centers on the campuses. Each year, individuals are identified to travel to the United States for study or research in the areas of concern to the project. In 1985, approximately 750 students and scholars were funded under this program.

In addition, many Chinese teaching and research institutions have exchange programs with U.S. institutions of higher education. They select their own personnel to study and conduct research in the United States each year.

The period of funding for the programs described above usually is one year, although it may be renewable. Individuals wishing to apply for these programs should make inquiries through their work units or the State Education Commission of China, Beijing.

Several foundations award scholarships to Chinese students and scholars in cooperation with the Chinese government and Chinese academic institutions. These are described below.

Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation, located in San Francisco, California, supports candidates nominated by cooperating Chinese government agencies, research institutes, and universities. It provides awards of varying amounts, depending on individual needs, for one academic year, or longer when necessary, for graduate level study and advanced doctoral candidates in the fields of international relations and strategic studies, international trade, law (especially economic and business law), and international communication. Interested applicants should inquire through their work units or the State Education Commission of China, Beijing to obtain further details about this program.

Committee on International Relations Studies with the People's Republic of China

The Committee on International Relations Studies with the People's Republic of China (CIRSPRC) was established in 1984 to support efforts to strengthen China's institutions of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

international relations research, training, and policy analysis while, in the process, promoting collaborative work between American and Chinese specialists. The Committee is based at the Institute of International Education in New York City, which administers the project under funding received from private foundations in the United States.

The Committee hopes to develop cooperative ties with a wide circle of Chinese institutions that incorporate work on international affairs/relations/economics, but is working currently with the following institutions:

Beijing	Center of International Studies (State Council) Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of International Studies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Beijing Institute of International Strategic Studies (Ministry of Defense) Institute of Contemporary International Relations Beijing University
Shanghai	Shanghai Institute of International Studies Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Fudan University

Among its activities, the Committee funds advanced training in the United States for Chinese scholars in international relations who are nominated by their home institutions. The training includes graduate study programs for promising younger scholars and visiting scholar arrangements for mid-career and senior staff members wishing to pursue collaborative research.

The Committee defines "international relations" as encompassing the following range of topics: contemporary international political, security, and strategic issues; contemporary international economic issues; comparative government in relation to linkages between domestic political/economic factors and international relations in various world regions; international relations theory and research methodologies; and modern international relations history.

The Committee makes its grant decisions after discussions with cooperating Chinese and U.S. institutions; requests from individual scholars or specialists outside the five program categories described above cannot be considered. More information about these grants is available from the participating institutions (see list above).

Cyrus Tang Scholarship Foundation

The Cyrus Tang Scholarship Foundation provides opportunities for Chinese students to study at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago, Illinois and gain familiarity with U.S. business. Funding for the program comes primarily from corporations conducting business with China.

The initial pool of scholarship applicants is chosen by the State Education Commission of China. The Commission sends resumes of three or four applicants for each scholarship available to be considered by the Foundation. The number of available scholarships is determined by the funding available to the Foundation, which currently is fairly limited. The Foundation focuses mainly on undergraduate students, but graduate students also are

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

eligible. Applicants must meet all the admission requirements of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The scholarship covers tuition, room and board, health insurance, books, and a small monthly stipend. It does not cover transportation between China and the United States. In addition, scholarship recipients are responsible for their own funding during the summer months, when they are not attending school.

Graduate students awarded scholarships must arrive in Chicago in time to register for the fall semester, i.e., in early September. Undergraduate students awarded scholarships must arrive in Chicago by July in order to participate in an intensive English language program prior to their first semester. All costs for the English program and the students' room and board are covered by the Foundation.

Individuals wishing to apply for these grants should make inquiries through their work units or the State Education Commission of China, Beijing.

K.C. Wong Education Foundation Ltd.

The K.C Wong Education Foundation Ltd. was established and chartered in Hong Kong in 1985 by K.C. Wong, a Hong Kong businessman. The Foundation, in cooperation with the Chinese government, provides financial assistance to Chinese students for advanced degree study abroad. In 1985, selection was by examination. Henceforth, applications will be screened after submission to the K.C. Wong Education Foundation in Hong Kong.

In 1985, the Foundation selected 51 university graduates from among more than 2,600 candidates. Of these, 46 went abroad -- 39 to the United States, seven to Canada. Those selected receive tuition fees and living expenses for four years. Information about this program is publicized through newspapers in China and is available at Chinese academic institutions or from the Foundation:

Office for Selection of Students
K.C. Wong Education Foundation
Yenchang Road
Shanghai Polytechnical University
Shanghai

Li Foundation

The Li Foundation, which was established in 1940 by K.C. Li, cooperates with the State Education Commission of China in selecting approximately 20 students each year for study abroad. Details about this program are available from Chinese academic institutions or the State Education Commission of China, Beijing.

United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia

The United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, located in New York City, works with selected institutions in China (see Appendix D) to provide support for faculty members in the humanities and social sciences. Faculty must be nominated by a

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

participating institution and must be assured of a position upon return to China. Grants, for up to two years, are for faculty development in graduate work, either for a degree or for special studies. Normally, the Board provides partial assistance which is supplemented by the scholar's home institution, the State Education Commission of China, the U.S. university which enrolls the scholar, or private sponsors. More information about these grants is available from the institutions participating in the program (see Appendix C).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

V. FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

The U.S. Embassy works with Chinese institutions to identify candidates for U.S. government scholarships. No applications from individuals are accepted for these scholarships; the recipients of awards are nominated and selected by U.S. Embassy personnel.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VI. FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE FROM PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Many foundations, business corporations, and professional associations in the United States, and international organizations offer awards to non-U.S. citizens for study or research in the United States. A list of organizations that have stated that Chinese students and scholars are eligible to apply for aid from them has been prepared by NAFSA. This list is available at the educational advising centers that have been established in China (see Appendix A). It also is available from NAFSA for a cost of U.S.$7.50, which must be prepaid.

Applicants are reminded that, as for all other sources of financial aid listed previously, competition for these awards is intense; you will be competing with other foreign and U.S. students and scholars. You also should be advised that the sources included in this list, although fairly numerous, have not provided even one-fourth of the financial aid received by Chinese students and scholars in the past. U.S. colleges and universities are by far the number one source of financial aid for Chinese applicants, with Chinese government sources second.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX A

SITES OF U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION COLLECTIONS IN CHINA

Because of limited space and staff, the Press and Cultural Section of the U.S. Embassy, Beijing is unable to handle inquiries regarding study in the United States. For such information, it is suggested that Chinese students and scholars contact one of the organizations listed below. All have materials supplied by the U.S. Embassy, and many of them have persons who have been trained in educational advising.

Beijing Educational Informative Center for International Exchange
Beijing Language Institute
15, Xueyuan Lu
Beijing
北京市海淀区学院路15号
北京语言学院内
中国教育国际交流北京咨询处

Study Abroad Training Department
Shanghai International Studies University
Xi Tiyuhui lu
Shanghai
上海市西体育会路
上海外国语学院出国人员集训部

Study Abroad Information Service
Bureau of Higher Education, Guangdong Province
Xihu lu
Guangzhou, Guangdong
广东省广州市西湖路
广东省高教局出国留学咨询处

IIE-Guangdong America Study Information Center
Ground Floor, 46-1 Dezheng nan lu
Guangzhou, Guangdong
广东省广州市德政南路46-1号
IIE-广东赴美留学咨询处

Study Abroad Training Department
Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
Beijiao Huangpodong
Guangzhou, Guangdong
广东省广州市北郊黄婆洞
广州外国语学院出国人员培训部

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Study Abroad Training Center
Sichuan Foreign Languages Department
Shapingba
Chongqing Sichuan
四川省重庆市沙坪坝
四川外语学院出国人员培训中心

Study Abroad Training Department
Chengdu University of Science and Technology
Xingnanmenwai Moziqiao
Chengdu, Sichuan
四川省成都市
新南门外磨子桥
成都科技大学出国人员培训部

TOEFL Office
Dalian Foreign Languages Institute
Dalian, Liaoning
辽宁省大连市
大连外语学院托福考试办公室

Study Abroad Training Department
Xi'an Foreign Languages Training Department
Wujiafen
Xi'an, Shaanxi
陕西省西安市吴家坟
西安外语学院出国人员培训部

The following libraries also materials on study in the United States:

Beijing National Library, Beijing
北京市　国家图书馆

Guangzhou Municipal Library, Guangzhou, Guangdong
广州市　广东省立图书馆

Nanjing Library, Nanjing, Jiangsu
南京市　南京图书馆

Tianjin Municipal Library, Tianjin
天津市　天津图书馆

Shanghai Municipal Library, Shanghai
上海市　上海图书馆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hebei Provincial Library, Shijiazhuang, Hebei
石家庄市 河北省立图书馆

Henan Provincial Library, Zhengzhou, Henan
郑州市 河南省立图书馆

Shandong Provincial Library, Jinan, Shandong
济南市 山东省立图书馆

Shanxi Provincial Library, Taiyuan, Shanxi
太原市 山西省立图书馆

Shaanxi Provincial Library, Xi'an, Shaanxi
西安市 陕西省立图书馆

Gansu Provincial Library, Lanzhou, Gansu
兰州市 甘肃省立图书馆

Hunan Provincial Library, Changsha, Hunan
长沙市 湖南省立图书馆

Hubei Provincial Library, Wuhan, Hubei
武汉市 湖北省立图书馆

Jiangxi Provincial Library, Nanchang, Jiangxi
南昌市 江西省立图书馆

Sichuan Provincial Library, Chengdu, Sichuan
成都市 四川省立图书馆

Guizhou Provincial Library, Guiyang, Guizhou
贵阳市 贵州省立图书馆

Fujian Provincial Library, Fuzhou, Fujian
福州市 福建省立图书馆

Guangxi Provincial Library, Nanning, Guangxi
南宁市 广西省立图书馆

Zhejiang Provincial Library, Hangzhou, Zhejiang
杭州市 浙江省立图书馆

Anhui Provincial Library, Hefei, Anhui
合肥市 安徽省立图书馆

Liaoning Provincial Library, Shenyang, Liaoning
沈阳市 辽宁省立图书馆

Jilin Provincial Library, Changchun, Jilin
长春市 吉林省立图书馆

Heilongjiang Provincial Library, Harbin, Heilongjiang
哈尔滨市 黑龙江省立图书馆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX B

CHINESE INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Beijing Agricultural University
Beijing Medical College
Beijing Normal University
Beijing University
Central China University of Science and Technology (formerly known as Central China Institute of Technology) (Wuhan)
China University of Science and Technology (Hefei)
Chongqing University
Dalian Institute of Technology
East China Normal University (Shanghai)
Fudan University (Shanghai)
Jilin University (Changchun)
Lanzhou University
Nanjing Institute of Technology
Nanjing University
Nankai University (Tianjin)
Qinghua University (Beijing)
Shandong University (Jinan)
Shanghai Institute of Finance and Economics
Shanghai Jiaotong University
Sichuan University (Chengdu)
South China Institute of Technology (Guangzhou)
Tianjin University
Tongji University (Shanghai)
Wuhan University
Xiamen University
Xi'an Jiaotong University
Zhejiang University (Hangzhou)
Zhongshan University (Guangzhou)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX C

CHINESE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN ASIA

Beijing Teachers College
Beijing Foreign Studies University
East China Normal University
Fujian Teachers University
Guangxi University
Hangzhou University
Hwu Nan Professional College for Women
Huazhong Teachers College
Kunming Teachers College (now Yunnan Teachers University)
Nanjing University
Northeast Teachers University
Shaanxi Teachers University
Sichuan University
South China Normal University
Southwest China Teachers College
Suzhou University
Xinjiang University
Yanbian University
Conservatories of Music with potential but few resources
Institutions serving minorities as proposed by the Chinese Education Association

31

BEST COPY AVAILABLE